British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

☞ Printed at No. 75, Calle La Merced, and published every Saturday at 3 o'clock p.m. at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59 Calle Mayo, where Subscriptions are received, and where advertisements and communications may be left.

Price 30$ per Quarter, delivered in Town by the Carriers; and 35$ per Quarter when remitted to any Foreign Port by the Office: it being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity. Single Number 3$.

☞ Advertisements received till Friday at noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention at the following rates:

Not exceeding six lines, one insertion, 3$; three insertions, 5$; and each subsequent insertion, 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines will be charged in proportion.

Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—*gratis.*

(No. 1301.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1851. [*Established in* 1826.]

LIFE OF A TRAITOR

(From the "Archivo Americano.")

JUSTO JOSE URQUIZA.

PART FIRST.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

In January 1832, when the Governor of Santa Fé in fulfilment of the federal compact, which united the littoral Provinces, lent himself to the appointment of Governor Barrenechea, to assist him in the subduction of the rebellion of Espinoa, in which Urquiza had taken part, he was the first to present himself to the Chief of the Santafecino forces, not through respect to the constituted authorities, not through the love of order, not through his aversion to those who deranged it, because contrary sentiments are inherent in him, but through a vile calculation of ambition and egotism. And as he was the one who had laboured most to overthrow the administration of Espinoa, who had befriended him, he obtained from General Echague the command of the Department of the Uruguay, the most important of that Province. He there gave loose to the ferocity of his character, and such were his excesses, that in a short time he desolated the whole of that district, whose inhabitants crossed *en masse* to the other side of the Uruguay. In the meantime he had not ceased to correspond with the Entre Rios and Corrientes to the rest of the Confederation, when in October of the same year, some of his old accomplices passed over to Entre Rios, where they had no friends more intimate nor of more influence than him in accomplishing their ends. What there is no doubt about it, that favours and distinctions did not change his sentiments, as they did not vary his inclinations. In all the actions which he has been engaged, his ferocity has ever been his most distinguishing trait, and which on many occasions has compromised the credit of the Argentine arms General Rosas was obliged to dissimulate these acts, as useless as they were deplorable. And in the meanwhile this maniac soulless as he is treacherous, laboured to make believe, that when he did, was in strict conformity with the orders of the Government of Buenos Ayres. Among many facts which we might mention, we will cite one which will characterise him. In the last invasion of Lavalle, one Pedro Segui, a friend of the ex-Governor Ferre, was taken prisoner in the Paraná, with other unitarians. Every night Urquiza ordered him to be called, and passed many hours in private conference with him. One Captain Collazo who guarded him, asked him one day concerning the subject of their conferences. The prisoner at first refused to satisfy his curiosity, but at length confided to him, that "General Urquiza endeavoured to persuade, and succeeded in doing so, to declare, that the butcheries at Pago-Largo had been the exclusive work of Echagüe, in notice of orders which he had from General Rosas." What this wretch wanted, then, was to appear humane, and to cause the odium of his crimes to fall on others. But no person, who is acquainted with General Echague, will be persuaded that he is inhumane and with regard to General Rosas, the gratitude which he has always treated his most declared enemies is proverbial and notorious. Lavalle, Paz, Lamadrid, and an infinity of others are unquestionable proofs of his magnanimity, having found in him a protector and a friend. And he who showed indulgence to the chiefs, how could he be inexorable towards those whom he knew to be impelled by violence and terror?—meanwhile Urquiza has always been sanguinary and ferocious. We would fear to sketch the monstrosity of our readers, should we endeavour to relate some acts of his public life, as execrable, as his private one is ignominious. There is scarcely a crime which he has not committed. He who unjustly carried off the whole fortune of an Argentine, named Pancho Bard, stripping him of his landed, and obliged him afterwards to sign bills, in payment of the rest: by this he accomplished his ruin. An honourable inhabitant of the Arroyo de la China, who would not cede to him a piece of land which he coveted, he spread a net for, making it appeared that he infringed the orders which he had given, and persecuted him furiously. There is not an inhabitant of Entre Rios, whatever may be his position or conduct, who does not consider his life in danger, and in danger of losing it in torments, quartered, stabbed, mutilated, hung upon a tree, &c. Those acts are frequent and public. And this is the man who shouts, and causes to shout, *Death to the cut-throats!* And who is a decapitated more than he?

We have not resolution to continue to unfold this mournful page of Argentine history, and still there remains much to be said. We have not even yet spoken of the last epoch of this monster, nor of his dastardly treason to the Country, and of his infamous alliance with the interior and exterior enemies of the Republic, nor of his decrees, nor of his *heroic declaration*, of that compound of immorality, of imbecility and perfidy, which forms so strong a contrast to the cities of civilization which he despises. We will return to the subject in our following number."

URQUIZA UNMASKED.

The defection of this arch traitor has called forth a variety of latent talent; among st others, "M. M." a correspondent of the "Gaceta Mercantil," who, in our opinion, gives him the *coup de grace*, in a very masterly style. We subjoin the concluding paragraphs, from the number of the 3d. July, and so far as the pen is concerned, we think nothing more requires to be done—

"The Province of Entre Rios has celebrated compacts which it is bound to respect and fulfil; and its violation of them is a just motive, which it gives for enforcing their observance by means of arms. By the 4th Article of the Treaty of the 4th January 1831, it engaged not to listen to, or make propositions, or to celebrate any private treaty by itself, with any other of the Littoral Provinces, or with any other Government, without the previous express consent of the other Provinces that form the Confederation. The declaration it has made of communicating directly with the other Governments of the world, is a manifest and scandalous violation of that treaty, not only because it has not obtained said previous consent, of the other Governments for understanding directly with them; but because the other Provinces could never lend their consent to an act, contrary and prejudicial to the general interests of the Nation.

Besides, as several Provinces have formed a federal compact, for the common good of all their general interests, no one by itself has a right to separate from that compact, and thus oppose the interests of all. If there be a misunderstanding upon any point of general interest, the dissatisfied party must submit to the will of the majority, because the presumption is that it will adopt the solution most expedient to the interests of all, rather than the minority.

Consequently the Province of Entre Rios, should have waited to learn the opinion of the other Provinces, upon the important affair of the resignation of General Rosas. For while the matter was pending, and it was doubtful whether or not the resignation might be admitted, and whether General Rosas might consent to continue in the direction of affairs, as is the wish of the great majority of the communities, the Province of Entre-Rios could not make the declaration, which the despot who oppresses it has made, without committing a serious offence against the others, and without rebelling against that majority, whose decision must be respected and deferred to.

It matters not that Urquiza may have admitted, in the name of the Provinces of Entre-Rios, the resignation of General Rosas, because that vote cannot weigh in the balance against those of all the other Provinces. All the rest have not admitted it, and General Rosas, in deference to the unbounded confidence which the communities have deposited in him, is bound to continue at the head of affairs, having, as hitherto, the power with which his constituents expect from him. Entre-Rios is bound to submit to the decision of the other Provinces, because this is the meaning of a federal compact, and one of the many advantages it affords to the Communities that have formed it.

Another inconveniences of the declaration of the insane unitarian traitor Urquiza, is the acephalous state in which all the Provinces would remain, had they the power of constituting themselves in that independence, which the traitor has proclaimed. What would become of them should each separately begin to entertain relations with other Nations? What would become of all the conveniences of the federal compact, which has been preserved at the cost of so many and such sacrifices?

Even had all the Provinces, the same as the traitor Urquiza, admitted the resignation of General Rosas, they would not thereby have had the right of understanding directly with other nations. Their rights in this case would be confined to naming or designating the authority that should direct the Foreign Relations; and whilst this was being effected, it would be the exclusive obligation of General Rosas to continue directing them, since they could not remain acephalous whilst that result had not been attained. This is the most natural course, and which we daily see taken in all cases, when the person is charged who discharges any office, be it what it may.

Urquiza has no wish to hear the will of the other Communities of the Confederation in this respect, nor to subject himself to the decision they may adopt. Admitting that General Rosas has given no occasion for retiring from him the authorization of directing the Foreign Relations, and the affairs of national interest, he must have considered that the other Governments would not admit his resignation, because he knows that they all appreciate the eminent services of General Rosas; that they all respect and estimate in him the guarantee of present order and the future prosperity of the State.

Accordingly it is, that immediately after the acceptance act of admitting his resignation, he has displayed the flag of Federation, with bacchanalian shouts against General Rosas, and consequently against the federal system. This discovers his ambition, since those shouts have no legitimate cause, he himself having admitted *that there exist no justificative motives.*

No motives existing, therefore, for retiring from General Rosas the supreme direction of the Republic, the ruthless unitarian Urquiza has only yielded to the promises of the Brasilian Cabinet, which flattered his pride; promises made in consequence of the anarchical march which the traitor has for some time back pursued, and the tendencies of the ruthless unitarians that surrounded him.

Can the man then who begins by breaking the very compacts which he invokes, the man who, against all rules and all principles of order, raises the standard of rebellion against his Country, by allying himself with the foreigner, can he wish the constitution of the State? If his object be that of a General Constituent Congress, can that be effected by the measures employed by the ruthless unitarian Urquiza? Let Sarmiento himself reply, and say if a General Constituent Congress can be effected by raising the standard of rebellion, declaring war against the other Provinces that should concur in the formation of that Congress, insulting the Chiefs of those very Provinces, calling the foreigner to his aid, and subverting all the antecedents of honourable recordation for the Nation?—

From the time Urquiza enrolled himself in the club of the ruthless unitarians, he began to disturb the internal tranquility which General Rosas had restored to the Confederation, and to prevent it, by every means within his power, from enjoying the prosperity and happiness, to which the Unitarian Chief who so worthily presides it, was so prudently conducting it. That is the object of his rebellion, the object which the implacable enemies of the Country, indefatigable in the prosecution of their plan of extermination against the Confederation, have been unable to realize.

No man in his senses can fail to admit the grotesqueness of the mask, wherewith the ruthless unitarians pretend to conceal their obstinate rebellion. Constitution, say they, and anarchise the communities. Constitution and break the compacts that unite them, and constitute their felicity. Constitution—and shout down with the legitimately constituted authority. Constitution—and they oppress the Provinces, forcibly opposing their wishes, and involving them in a criminal and fratricide war, and calling in the foreigner against the Country.

But what is this constitution, to which the ruthless unitarians aspire? Who has told them that the Argentine Confederation has not got its own? By the political constitution of a community, says a distinguished authority, is understood "that by which the members of a political body establish their form of Government. Very often all the communities of the Confederation have the established form of Government, their manner of electing it, by means of a Chamber of Representatives, composed of Deputies chosen by the People. The entire political constitution dictated by the laws of each Province; and each of them moreover has its magistrates, and the other authorities it has considered necessary, to establish the best possible order and peace of the society. This order, which is called constitution, exists in each Province; and each of them exercises it, in virtue of their rights of internal sovereignty, without the others interfering in the internal affairs of any one.

All these Communities, each of which has an established Government, have considered that they ought to unite in a political body for their preservation, utility, and the maintenance of their Independence, and have submitted themselves to the direction of the Illustrious General Rosas, that he may promote their prosperity, not only in the Foreign Relations, but also in matters of general interest for the Nation. This is the complement of the political organization of the Confederation, which in its youth it cannot enjoy in a perfect and definitive manner, but which it generally acquiring, so long as General Rosas remains at its head by means of ably combined dispositions, which prevent those from doing injury, who only see in the infancy of society an opportunity of dilacerating it.

It was impossible that the Confederation should be destitute of a Constitution, since it is inherent to every civil society. It may not be finished, it may not be written, if you will in a great charter, but it does it thereby cease, to exist in a great degree, nor fail to have the same legal force as if it were extended. The Constitution of the Confederation is written in the essential part, as the Province has promulgated its constituent laws, that is to say, the laws relative to the internal order of the civil society, the form of Government, its attributes, manner of election, &c. &c. What they want is definitively to combine those constitutional laws, and complement them, recording them afterwards in a book that may be in the hands of all. This is the only thing that can be wanting. In other respects the Constitution enjoyed by the Confederate Provinces may not be, if you will, a perfect work, because perfectibility in these matters is a work of time, and of the knowledge that may be acquired of the conditions necessary to giving it stability; but it is what approaches nearest to it, and what now secures them prosperity, moral progress, and the development of their civilization and resources.

The want of this complement of organization, is not what the ruthless unitarians call want of a constitution: they speak as if the Argentine Confederation were absolutely devoid of constitutional laws. The essential, as we have said, is realized, and the other accessories are the work of the special legislation of each Province, no local fault being imputable to General Rosas, who interferes in the internal affairs of none of them, and who, if he has any influence it is that given him by his lofty exploits, his talent, his wisdom, and the inspiration of his genius.

The ruthless unitarians impute to General Rosas the want of a written constitution, and they are exclaiming for what he has presented his work, agitating the communities, revolutionizing them, and not allowing them to enjoy the peace and tranquility necessary for solidly establishing the bases of their internal order, and those relative to their representation abroad.

The despicable and stupid Sarmiento, the same as the other ruthless unitarians, has not waited to see, whether the pretensions of the mad traitor ruthless unitarian Urquiza, be those of constituting or despotising the Confederation, by uniting it to himself. For them it is sufficient that a traitor come forth with a handful of banditti to upset order and the laws to take part with them, and as in the foreign land where they reside, they would be spit upon for such perverse conduct, they are compelled to disguise it, by pretending to wish order and constitution. We have shown that the traitor Urquiza is far from dreaming of it, and that the Confederation does not require the constitution which the ruthless unitarians wish to give it, against the express wish of the communities. We consider that we have thus established once more the spirit of rebellion and anarchy, that dominates the band of ruthless unitarians who have decided to the flag that any bastard may raise against the independence and glory of his country."

(Gaceta Mercantil.)

ORIENTAL STATE.—The following extracts from our estimable contemporary, the "Agente Comercial" of the 5th instant, will be read with thrilling interest. They show the necessity of a careful *depuegement* of the news transmitted us through the medium of the "Comercio del Plata," and similar channels.

"Letters received from the Buceo communicate the following most important news:—

The President Don Manuel Oribe took the field on the 30th at 9 forenoon, at the head of 10,300 brave troops, full of enthusiasm and burning to measure their arms with their traitor enemies.

H. E. has given the command of a brilliant division to the gallant General Lavalleja.

The line of Montevideo remains completely guarded, as no forces have had to be withdrawn from it.

All the ruthless unitarian periodical of Montevideo has said as to Brazilian forces having crossed the frontier is untrue, we can assert that, on the 30th ult., not a single Brazilian soldier had trod our territory, nor are there news of the approximation of any force to our frontier, which is well protected by faithful troops.

It appears that the 1500 men offered by the nominal Government of Montevideo to the insane ruthless unitarian Urquiza, have dwindled down to 100, whom Urquiza dismissed in a towering passion, on seeing the great reinforcement sent him by his allies.

The allegations of the so-styled "Comercio del Plata" are unfounded, that the ruthless unitarian troops of the imbecile unitarian Urquiza had captured some of our detachments, as they had previously fallen back, in consequence of orders they had received, to concentrate themselves at San Jose.

H. E. the President Don Manuel Oribe, in the act of marching to the campaign, addressed to his troops the following—

PROCLAMATION—

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF THE URUGUAY.

ORIENTALS!

A deserter from the sacred cause defended by the Republics of the Plata, in union with the ruthless unitarians, threatens our Liberty and Independence.

The traitor Urquiza, mocking the confidence of the illustrious Chief who presides the destinies of the Argentine Confederation, and forgetting all that men and citizens regard as dearest to their hearts, has not hesitated in becoming the instrument of those against whom he combated; to upset the order and the institutions of the allied Republics, bringing upon them mourning, devastion and all the horrors of war, in exchange for the prosperity they were enjoying.

The perfidious Urquiza, degraded to the extreme, of becoming the vile tool of those whom he formerly treated as mortal enemies, sustaining the just cause to which he belonged, now turns his arms against his brethren and companions, the same interests and necessities still existing that gave origin to said cause, and the sacred compromise that united him with it. But this degenerate American and vile ruthless unitarian will soon receive the reward that a just Providence allots to hypocrites and traitors.

Ungrateful for the confidence wherewith the renowned General Rosas honoured him, placing him in the path of glory: and ungrateful also to this Country, from which he has received no offence ,but on the contrary the most affectionate regard and the most frank co-operation, that he might appear before these Republics with the splendour of victory, he corresponds to such marked distinction, by conspiring against the order and the tranquillity which the Confederation enjoys under the prudent direction of that eminent Citizen, and treacherously prepares to attack the Oriental State of the Uruguay, affiliated with the band of the ruthless unitarians. But he will not accomplish his purpose: the Argentine Republic will preserve the happiness, the prosperity and the glory, for which it is indebted to the renowned Hero who presides it, crushing the infamous deserter who pretends to deprive her of them; and the Oriental People will maintain as ever their rights, their honor and dignity, and will proceed unmoved to their glorious destinies.

ORIENTALS! Prepare then to fight for the Liberty and Independence of the Country, threatened by this new alliance of the traitor ruthless unitarians.

SOLDIERS OF THE UNITED ARMY! Indestructible columns of American honor and dignity ! Grasp those ever-victorious arms. Raise your forheads radiant with glory and laurels, and show to your enemies that you are the same who were at Pago-Largo, D. Cristoval, Sauce-Grande, Quebracho, San Calá, Monte Grande, Rodeo del Medio and Arroyo Grande. Recollect the prodigies of valour which you have displayed in a thousand combats. I accompany you, and you will see, as on all occasions at your head, participating in your fatigues and dangers, your companion—

MANUEL ORIBE.

Head Quarters, July 30th 1851.*

*We have seen a letter, says the well-informed "Diario de la Tarde" of the 5th inst., from a person of the most respectability in the Bucco, of date the 2nd instant, who announces to his correspondent here, that Colonel Don Diego Lamas, with his division, and the forces of Salto and neighbourhood that had joined with him, had marched, and was about to incorporate with General Don Ignacio Oribe.

We have also spoken with the Master of a river craft, recently arrived from the Uruguay, who left the town of Mercedes on the 31st ult.

Commandant Villalba, and the other authorities of that place, that depend on H. E. the legal President of the Oriental State, continued honourably descharging their functions, and nothing had altered the order and fidelity of that Town.*

So that the gorgeous fabric of the "Comercio del Plata," already totters to its foundation.

INTERIOR PROVINCES.

It has long been known that the dotard Urquiza was attempting to tamper with their fidelity; and the defection of some of them from the National cause, was exulting predicted by the abject advocates of disunion and rebellion. We can now appeal to public and official documents, of very recent dates, that set these weighty matters at rest ; and that may or ought to cover the psuedo-philanthropists, the daring demagogues, with shame and confusion. Names of high standing and merited respectability have been momentarily sullied by the foul breath of slander, as the rays of the Sun are intercepted by an intervening body ; but the temporary obscuration only gives brilliancy and effect to its restored splendour. The following extracts from the proclamations of the Governors of the meritorious Province of Salta, D. José Manuel Saravia, of San Juan, General D. Nazario Benavides, and the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Mendoza, D. Benito Molina, is the best vindication of their offended honor, and immaculate patriotism.

"PROCLAMATION.

SALTA, July 10th 1851.

As the General of an Army, Urquiza has sold a post of honor and confidence, has converted himself into a traitor who deserts the ranks of his Country, at the moment when it defends its independence and its liberty : he is the last and most degraded of its enemies, and his trial and punishment belong to the Nation. Does this traitor seek to conceal himself invoking National Organization ? Is it for this he goes in quest of the foreigner ? And who has given him this mission ? The Communities, who have hurled an anathema against his ambition and madness at the moment of his defection ? Are not the same with whom he affects to reckon, those who execrate him, sending Deputies to Buenos Ayres, to present to General Rosas the most sincere and devoted adhesion, and to request that he will not persist in the resignation of the Supreme command ? Rare contradiction of an obdurate spirit ! Whilst Urquiza throws down the gage of provocation, to the Provinces that have shown their fidelity and adhesion to the Great American, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, he dreams of reckoning on them for his iniquitous plans of treason and blood ! Whilst in his serenades he makes his bacchanalian declarations, the Communion pronounces the sentence of death !—This is the man who insults the Provinces that have confided to General Rosas the mission of constituting them, after having afforded them against foreign aggressions, and internal insurrections.

COMPATRIOTS! There is no room for doubt. It is a recognised maxim of international law, that in domestic questions no one is allowed to call in the foreigner. Urquiza calls in the foreigner, he allies himself with him: he therefore violates his obligations, and betrays the Nation.

SALTEÑOS—Our fathers have bequeathed to us their names, they have left us monumental records on the field of Mars ;—there repose the mortal remains of many who watered the Tree of Liberty with their blood, when it sprung, National Independence, and were faithful to the tomb. Can you, after so many years of combats and sacrifices, after so many efforts in short, behold with indifference a traitor General deprive you of the fruit of your glorious efforts, involving you anew in civil war? Oh! one's blood boils on merely thinking of it.....

JOSE MANUEL SARAVIA"—

H. E. the GOVERNOR AND CAPTAIN GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF SAN JUAN, Brigadier DON NAZARIO BENAVIDES on the 25TH. MAY 1851.

CITIZENS !

It is this day forty-two years since our young and heroic Country, awakening for the first time from the lethargy in which it had lain during three centuries of ominous oppression, raised its radiant and glorious head, prostrate before all the Nations of the world the sacred watchword LIBERTY ! shaking off in a single day the chains that oppressed her, subjecting her to the iron rule of the Iberian Monarchy, gave to the world the sublime example of the majesty of a community that chooses to be free, and of the indomitable valour inspired by this exalted sentiment. The all omnipotent hand of the Supreme Being protected her gallant efforts, and presented her covered with glory and adorned with imperishable laurels, prostrate to the World that tyranny is impotent against communities that have sworn to defend their dearest rights, and that omit no sacrifice to accomplish it. Her most beloved sons have sealed with it sacred oath with their blood,and thus bequeathed a memorable example of their heroism and self-denial.

COMPATRIOTS!

Let us all unite in addressing to the Almighty the most fervent tribute of our gratitude, for the visible protection he dispenses to us, preserving our beloved Country free and independent, despite the perfidious attacks of the ferocious and obstinate rebels, who have attempted to stain its sacred soil bathing it with the blood of its most zealous defenders, to deliver it up afterwards to the do mination of ambitious European Powers. Let us also implore Him to preserve to us the renowned General Rosas, that eminent American who, with unflinching firmess, matchless valor, and unprecedented wisdom, has known to frustrate the perverse machinations of our enemies, making the Argentine name resound, covered with glory in the remotest regions, securing us a long prospect of peace, wealth and civilization. Let us second all his noble efforts, that, vitated by the indissoluble bond of love to the Country and a desire for its prosperity, we may march to the high post marked out for us among the nations of the World, opposing to those that presume to question our claim to it, the force of a heroic people, that fears not to perish in maintaining unimpaired their rights, and preserving their Liberty."—

NAZARIO BENAVIDES—

MENDOZA—May 25th 1851....."SOLDIERS—The sacrifices of so many years gave, as their happy results, liberty to four sister Republics ; restrained foreign nations, and chained within our own Land the ferocious monster of anarchy ; only the spurious band of ruthless unitarians, prostrated themselves before the foreigner, and, begging alien allies, invaded the sacred soil of the Country, when they have been vanquished and chastised. Let us exult in having at the head of our Legions the man of prodigies, the matchless genius, the brave General ROSAS, who, as valiant as magnanimous, will support the principles proclaimed in May 1810.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE PROVINCE :—Among you exist rsiects of the heroes who vanquished at Chacabuco and Maypú ; there are also a part of you who formed the legions that in 1827 frightened the despot of Brazil. From this City sallied the valiants who, on two occasions, were destined to secure the existence of Independence ; the first snapt the chain of our bondage and the second gave liberty to our brethren of the Oriental State. The Brazilians are no conquerors of war with the lances of the Argentines ; and, should it be necessary, let us be ready at the call of the Great Rosas, since we have redress to demand, outrages to avenge, and, in a word, the Sacred mission to fulfil of giving liberty to thousands of slaves, who groan under the weight of the most horrifying tyranny. SOLDIERS !—The ray will issue from the Republic, that will conflagrate the Empire : the first spark of liberty will escape from the right hand of the great Rosas; and it,traversing the Provinces of a basted Empire, will devour the despot of Brazil on his tottering throne.

BENITO MOLINA."

BUENOS AYRES.

We have this week little of importance to communicate, beyond what our readers will find under the general head of the "Oriental Repub.s." We have seen the "Comercio" of the 31st July and 1st Instant ; but they contain nothing new. In an article of the 31st addressed to its foreign readers, we have as heretofore a crop of false-hoods and misrepresentations as can well be imagined. Here of course they are perfectly innocuous ; and even in Europe, the leading members of the public press have learned from experience to make liberal deductions. Even a short week has sufficed to dissipate its distinct announcements, respecting the fate of Señor Villalba, Commandant of Mercedes, and the conduct of the national forces stationed at that point ; and similar results may confidently be expected in the case of other Oriental Chiefs, who are not likely to be turncoats to their last page of services, by the dastardly defection slanderously imputed to them by the "Comercio."

We consider it a well ascertained fact that Urquiza positively reconsed the Uruguay on some of the latter days of July ; but we are still too deficient in details to hazard a conjecture as to the probable motive of this retrograde movement. His proclamation to the Entre-Ranos evidently presupposed a more lengthened separation ; and we are entitled to assume the existence of some grave cause to explain or justify so sudden a deviation from the preconcerted plan of operations.

There is no doubt he was seriously scandalized at the effrontery of his *new allies*, in sending 100 of the "Rosas" to Turkey, Tunis, and other countries, far behind us as they are in general civilization. A curious illustration of this occurs in the Indian collection; the visitor to which is offered a curious accessory costume with each other the native designs,distinguished by perfect keeping and admirable distribution of colour in one side, and on the other the stripes of our Kuhl-minor'er and Axminster manufactures, reproduced at Bangalore. It seems an irresistible conclusion, therefore, from the survey of the Exhibition, that if England wishes to maintain her position and character in the industrial world, she must cultivate more closely than hitherto not so much the fine arts, *per se*, as the practical application of them to useful objects. Even as it is, some of our recently established schools of design is most completely demonstrated,and amid the educational purposes which the Crystal Palace is calculated to serve among the classes, there is none which, in a national point of view, more nearly concerns us than that the opportunity for studying and selecting the best and most suggestive specimens for decoration should not be lost. The French Government, amid the distractions of that country, not unmindful of its material interests, have made arrangements for the purchase of such objects as are calculated to prove instructive to its industrial classes. This example seems highly worthy of imitation on our part—at least with reference to articles that might tend to infuse a more artistic spirit into our manufactures, and to relieve them from the disadvantages under which they at present labour, from the small amount of assistance extended to them by native artists.

And now let us look for a moment at some of the posts on which, from the opportunities of comparison which the Exhibition affords, we are justified in thinking, that foreign nations may learn something from us. They will find the unmistakeable proofs of a strong and amply expanded system of industry adjusted to a broad utilitarian standard. Whatever enters largely into the demand of the consumer, and is independent of the subsidence or overflow of the means, attracts to its production the largest amount of energy, capital and skill. In order to manufacture cheaply we have organised an immense and complicated body of machinery,which spins and weaves and forges and prints for us, and asserts an almost unbounded supremacy over the materials which enter into the use of mankind for clothing, for labor or defence, for household purposes, for locomotion, and for instruction. In the department of textile fabrics the wisdom of the consumer is evinced, by the discretion of goods which he sees, of the extent of our commerce. He will find frequently recurring the words "For exportation." "For the South American," "For the China," "For the Indian." or other markets—manifest proofs that we aspire to supply a world-wide demand and to have the mass of the population in every country for our customers. Paisley shawls, Kidderminster carpets, and Nottingham lace will not stand, respectively, a comparison with those of Cashmere, Aubusson, or Valenciennes ; but they are the products of processes that restores the balance of commercial value. In tools

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

June 7.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The price of admission yesterday was 2s. 6d. and the weather, though on the whole fine, looked for some time uncertain and threatening; but notwithstanding these rather adverse influences 2,5481. 11s. was taken at the doors, and, according to the police returns, 20,134 persons entered the building.

Attention begins now to be directed to the results of that comparison of industries between the different nations of the earth which the Exhibition affords. The first impression of wonder, which the immense building and its multifarious contents excited, seems to have subsided so far as to leave space in the public mind for a calmer and more calculating survey. In the first place, then, with reference to our own country what does the display in Hyde-park most broadly teach us? It shows that in the sciences and successful cultivation of the fine arts she is considerably in the rear of other nations, and here she has wide scope for the improvement and elevation of her industrial character. It is not that we are behind in bronzes, and such like, that England is beaten; for were that all, we might perhaps sustain with composure a defeat, the chief spoils of which consist in the gold and silver we derive from our victors. But the neglect of art among a people tells with most damaging effect upon nearly every form of their manufactures, and when vulgar ideas have long established they become exceedingly difficult to correct. There are many illustrations of this to be found in the Exhibition, and we shall select a few. Take, for instance, the base of oxidized silver, exhibited by Wagner & Son of Berlin, at the entrance to the German octagonal hall; or go into that hall, or the room appropriated to French national manufacture, or into the Austrian apartments, and there you will see a great variety of objects in which the labour of the mechanic and the skill of the artist are happily united. Take for example the splendid sideboard by Fourdinois, a work of the highest merit from the beauty of its designs—examine the small table by Rudolphi of Paris on the south side of the nave, the wonderful bowl, not only in harmony and elegance of form, but also in the selection and arrangement of colours, we are excelled, as for example, in the magnificent velvets from Lyons, and the hot loses superb silks from Lyons, in ribands from St. Etienne, and paper hangings from Paris. The attention paid to all these matters abroad, as compared with this country, is now daily and hourly felt, and lamented by our own manufacturers, who have certainly been making great efforts of late to bring up their leeway and to approach nearer to the best standards of continental taste. The truth is, that while other countries have been studying chiefly to render their industrial products artistic, we have been struggling to render our articles cheap and serviceable, and if it be a question whether they have not gone too far in the one direction, it cannot be doubted that we have not been too exclusively bent upon the other. But it is not the great European communities that alone teach us a lesson in this respect—for we cannot approach the empires of Persia, Turkey, Tunis, India, and other countries, far behind us as they are in general civilization. A curious illustration of this occurs in the Indian collection; the visitor to which is offered a curious accessory costume with each other the native designs,distinguished by perfect keeping and admirable distribution of colour in one side, and on the other the stripes of our Kuhl-minor'er and Axminster manufactures, reproduced at Bangalore. It seems an irresistible conclusion, therefore, from the survey of the Exhibition, that if England wishes to maintain her position and character in the industrial world, she must cultivate more closely than hitherto not so much the fine arts, *per se*, as the practical application of them to useful objects. Even as it is, some of our recently established schools of design is most completely demonstrated,and amid the educational purposes which the Crystal Palace is calculated to serve among the classes, there is none which, in a national point of view, more nearly concerns us than that the opportunity for studying and selecting the best and most suggestive specimens for decoration should not be lost. The French Government, amid the distractions of that country, not unmindful of its material interests, have made arrangements for the purchase of such objects as are calculated to prove instructive to its industrial classes. This example seems highly worthy of imitation on our part—at least with reference to articles that might tend to infuse a more artistic spirit into our manufactures, and to relieve them from the disadvantages under which they at present labour, from the small amount of assistance extended to them by native artists.

And now let us look for a moment at some of the posts on which, from the opportunities of comparison which the Exhibition affords, we are justified in thinking, that foreign nations may learn something from us. They will find the unmistakeable proofs of a strong and amply expanded system of industry adjusted to a broad utilitarian standard. Whatever enters largely into the demand of the consumer, and is independent of the subsidence or overflow of the means, attracts to its production the largest amount of energy, capital and skill. In order to manufacture cheaply we have organised an immense and complicated body of machinery,which spins and weaves and forges and prints for us, and asserts an almost unbounded supremacy over the materials which enter into the use of mankind for clothing, for labor or defence, for household purposes, for locomotion, and for instruction. In the department of textile fabrics the wisdom of the consumer is evinced, by the discretion of goods which he sees, of the extent of our commerce. He will find frequently recurring the words "For exportation." "For the South American," "For the China," "For the Indian." or other markets—manifest proofs that we aspire to supply a world-wide demand and to have the mass of the population in every country for our customers. Paisley shawls, Kidderminster carpets, and Nottingham lace will not stand, respectively, a comparison with those of Cashmere, Aubusson, or Valenciennes ; but they are the products of processes that restores the balance of commercial value. In tools

Vessels coming from ports in Brazil will, according to a resolution of H. E.the Governor, under date the 6th inst., be no longer subject to quarantine regulations; the yellow fever having, it is understood, totally disappeared in that quarter.

and arms it is the same, and both are manufactured on a scale which, combining cheapness with quality, insures to them a ready sale. Our annual returns for household purposes are also largely in demand not only among curse ves but abroad, for, whether it be hardware or earthenware, we still adapt all we make to the use of the community and to the means which they possess for becoming extensive purchasers. The display of English pottery at every way a remarkable and instructive contrast to that of France and Germany. While in it illustrates a well developed branch of national industry, while the specimens of Dresden and Sevres china are in point of fact fine arts contributions. To claim this distinction is even more strikingly brought out for we cannot equal the ornamental manufactures of Bohemia or the stained window in the Austrian portion of the nave; but our cut glass is nevertheless unsurpassed in brilliancy and purity, and our mirrors are the largest, and probably the best, in the world. In locomotion we have organized a stupendous system, both by land and sea, for the wants of an ever extending traffic, and the illustrations which are produced in the Crystal Palace of these are full not only of the evidences of past success, but also of the indications of future progress. Not to speak of new descriptions of permanent way, new constructions of carriages, new distributions of weight and strain in locomotives, greater economies of space and more direct action in marine engines, there are hitherto unattempted methods of propulsion exemplified by models, among which are included serial machines and plans for the substitution of the electro-magnetic power for steam. For the purpose of general instruction the printing press has been brought to marvellous perfection by Applegath and gatta perchs is introduced as a substitute for the present stereotyping process. Thus in all the leading departments of industry, the aim of England is still to produce for the masses, to consult utility, and to insure as far as in her lies the elements of cheapness and good quality. The principles by which she works towards these ends, vast as it now is, has accumulated gradually, and been suggested bit by bit, just after the fashion of her political institutions. To similar processes, similar machines are patiently, and with the same gradual rendered necessary by experience, applied. As new facilities are discovered old and inferior ones are discarded, and it is not interesting to trace this adaptativeness and this steady improvement in the Exhibition. On other features of the English collection remains to be noticed for its significance. We appear to have a genius for public works connected with commercial, philanthropic, and military interests, unknown to any other country. We include in our chief trophies of industry models of the Leeds pool docks, of tubular and suspension bridges, of stone viaducts, of breakwaters, and harbours of refuge and lighthouses. We have also new models for improving the dwellings of the labouring classes and for increasing and cheapening their supplies of comforts. Not only does the Exhibition show that we have great public works of a peaceful character ourselves, but it indicates, in the model of the bridge over the Dneiper, that we often execute such undertakings for foreign countries. Sometimes our skill is employed, but seldom our capital. The latter may be repudiated; the former, as in the example quoted, will stand upon its merits.

What are the principal results of the spectacle which the English division of the Crystal Palace illustrates to the other nations of the earth, and which we have been endeavouring to point out? They are, first, a broad, robust, masculine, industrial system, based upon the demand of the masses, and directed to the supply of their chief wants all over the world; second, the use of an immense mechanism, accumulated by the exercise of great genius and prudence, to obtain increased economy in the cost of production and increased cheapness or quality; lastly, the power to execute vast undertakings for objects of public utility and the will to apply them to purposes of beneficence.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid are to the 1st inst. At 2 o' clock M. Bravo Murillo, President of the Council, accompanied by all his colleagues, communicated separately to the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies the Royal decree for opening the spending of the session of the Cortes for 1851.

The Chamber of Deputies proceeded, under the Presidency of its senior member, M. Corradi to elect its President. The number of votes was 199— M. Mayans, the Ministerial candidate, obtained 165 votes. M. Olozaga, the Opposition candidate, 32; and M. Pacheco, candidate of the Puritans, 2. Four blank tickets were found in the urn.

The *Epoca* states that the Duke de Rivas had refused to accept the Vice-Presidency of the Senate.

According to the same paper, the Minister of Marine, M. Bermillon, had been appointed Commander-General of the naval forces which are to be sent to Italy, and the naval department was to be directed by Commodore Doral, until the arrival of the New Minister, General Armero.

It being Sunday, the Bourse remained closed.

PIEDMONT.—The *Piedmontese Gazette*, of the 3d inst, announces that Queen Adelaide, whilst actually delivered of a Prince during the preceding night. The Royal infant was christened on the 3d in the church of Moncalieri, and received the following names and title, Charles Albert Ferdinand Maurice Eugene, Duke de Chablais. The Archbishop and Prince Eugene of Savoy-Carignan held him at the baptismal font, in the name of the Duke and Duchess of Genoa.

The king of Sardinia has named Baron James de Rothschild, of Paris a knight of the order of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus.

Times, 7th June.

EXCHANGE—Aug. 8.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	101
Patriot Doubloons	4 3/4@4
Spanish do., do. premium each	1
Silla on England, per doubloon	70s. per oz.
Currency.	
Do. Montevideo, specie	par dol. 2$d.
France, per doubloon	78 5 87½ fr. per oz
United States, do. do.	2
Rio Janeiro	par
The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 312	
The lowest 311	
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week—no transactions	
The lowest do.	
Permits for shipping specie p. c.	

In Exchange there have been no transactions this week. The rates quoted are those per Packet.

EXPORTS—Aug. 8.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.			
Dry Matadero, narrow without hide, 28 & 30 lbs., pesada of 25 lbs.		64	@ 65
Do. do. do. cow, 32 lbs.		62	@ 63
Do. do. do. cusp, 3½ lbs. up,			
27 lbs.		60	@ 62
Hides, for Spain, 20 & 22 lbs.,		63	@ 64
Do. St. America, 20 & 22 lbs.,		62	@ 63
Do. of all sizes,		58	@ 60
Do. of low weights, say avera 17 lbs.		53	@ 55
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs.		65	@ 66
Ox hides, salted, 60 à 65 lbs., per 60 lbs.		52	@ 53
Cow do. do.		46	@ 47
Horse do., dry, each		12	@ 13
Do. do., salted		8	@ 9
Nonans, dry, 4 dol. duty, each, pesada 35 lbs.		54	@ 60
Rabins, duty 4 $			
Sheep, washed, tanned, per 30 lbs.		40	@ 42
Nutria, (carnes,) per lb.		8	@ 9
Wool, duty free—			
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs.		22	@ 25
Do. do. washed	"	26	@ 30
Merino, dirty,	"	30	@ 35
Do. washed	"	36	@ 40
Fine, dirty	"	30	@ 40
Do. washed	"	36	@ 66
Cordova, baled	silver	24	@ 28.
Horse hair, duty 4 $			
" Short, arroba		30	@ 40
" round "		40	@ 60
" long "		100	@ 120
Cow hair, in the grass		20	@ 24
Do. do. clean		45	@ 48
Tallow, duty free,		25½	@ 26
" with grease, arroba		24	@ 25
" pure "		30	@ 32
Hide cuttings, gorras, duty 4 $, quintal, baled		50	@ 52
Horns, duty, 4 $ the, mill	prime	1000	@1200
Inferior do.		800	@ 900
Do. Cow	"	300	@ 400
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 $			
Long black		6	@ 71
Do. short white		16	@ 18
Do. fawn		12	@ 14
Jerked beef, duty 4 $ qtl.		28	@ 33
Bones, duty 4, narrow 4 $ p. mil.		70	@ 80
Man's grease	8 fld. silver, or cur $	18	@ 19
Goat skins, per dozen	fld. silver	03	@ 37

The Market completely bare of all Saladero produce—the prices quoted nominal. Dry hides very scarce and much sought for Germany, Spain and America.

FREIGHTS—Aug. 8.—RATES.

England.		
Tallow, in bots per 2240 lbs	70	@ 75s.
Salted do. "		@ 30s.
Tallow, in boxes & pipes "		40
Bales of wool and hair "	25	@ 30s.
France.		
Dry Hides per 900 kil. (and 10 $ p.)	—	@ 60
Salted do. 1000 "	—	@ 55
Tallow, 1000 k. in boxes or pipes "	—	@ 40
Produce in bales, per 42 ft	—	@ 50
Continent.		
Dry Hides per ton 2240 lbs. (and 5 $ p.)	70	@ 75s.
Salted do. "	—	@ 30s.
Spain.		
Dry Hides per ton 2000 lbs. (and 5 $ p.)	20	@ 22
United States.		
Dry Hides, per lb. (and 5 $ p.)		@ 1c.
Salted do. "		1 @ 1
Produce in bales, per ton, 40 ft.		5 @ 6$
Rio Janeiro.		
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.		3@4s.
Pernambuco.		
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.		3@4s.
Havana.		
Do. do. in Spanish bottoms 3@4s. in foreign do. 6@8s.		

LAST SALES—On BOARD.

Bar and bolt iron, abundant	qtl.	@25
Hoop and sheet " —" "	"	30
Lumber, American	ton	160
" Swedish and Baltic, silver per m-feet	30	@ 34$
Russian pine " "		34$
" pitch pine, " "		30
Flag stones	per yard	20.
Tin plates [on shore] box	silver	11
" bar	curr. qtl.	4900
Shingles per m.	"	2@3
Salt Cadiz and Lisbon, on board	silver	9½ @ 10 rls

MARKET—August 8th, 1851.

Sales during the week:—

Ex-Heurcuse Paulina from Bordeaux, 300 casks wine at 28$; Ex-Cadmus, from Marseilles and Genoa, 450 pipes and 60 half pipes red wine at 680 dols. per pipe, 100 boxes cognac brandy at 30 dols. each, 20 do. liqueurs at 70 dols.; Ex-Ida, brigantine, at 70 dols., 100 boxes white soap at 42 dols., 500 barrels Piedmont oil at 14 dols per arroba, 99 quarter casks oil at 75 dollars per arroba, 64 bales white florete paper at 17 dols. p. ream, 300 bales brown wrapping do. large size at 13 dols., 600 do. medium do., at 7 dols. 500 do. small do. at 5 dols. per ream, 800 boxes Flagsoal at 39 cents.—Ex Empress, from Genoa, 119 pipes and 30 half pipes red wine at 680 dols. p. p., 87 casks oil at 75 dols. per arroba, 74 bales white florete paper at 17 dols. per ream, 2v0 boxes faces Bordeaux wine at 25 dols., 25 do. brandy at 30 dols., 195 bales brown wrapping paper, large size at 13 dols., medium at 7, and small at 5 dols.—

In disposal—Ex-Juven Mariana, from Havana, 65 boxes crushed sugar at 34 dols. per arroba—200 boxes Carolina rice at 5 dols. per arroba.

Inland Sales—15 tierces Carolina rice at 10 dols. per arroba, 100 chests gunpowder tea at 10 dols. per lb; 100 barrels Pernambuco sugar, ordinary quality, at 34 dols. per arroba.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Arrived, August 2, Wind E. N. E., rain, Hamburg brig Maria Emilie, 140 tons, C. J. Jansen, from Cadiz 34 June, Rio Janeiro 18th ult., to Otte, Rosenthal & Co., with 70 lasts salt.

Sailed, British brig General Belgrano, 367 tons, Patterson, for London, despatched by Santamarin, Lumb & Co.—Embarked, with 400 pipes and 3398 boxes tallow, 2000 salted ox and cow hides, 37 tons bones, 8 do. ox hoofs, 8 bales horse hair.

British schooner Ianthe, 189 tons, Bailey, for Liverpool, despatched by Periane, Maclister & Co.; with 94 pipes and 19 half pipes grease and tallow, 1029 dry ox and cow hides, 3800 salted do. do., 2093 salted horse hides, 30 bales hair, 30 do. sheep skins, 6 do. wool, 1500 horns.

Spanish brig Andaluz, 160 tons, Juan Maqueda, for Salado, to finish loading for Barcelona and Malaga, despatched by Zamarat & Co.

Arrived, August 3, Wind N. E., Sardinian brig Fragata, 241 tons, Agustin Ferraro, from Genoa 28th May, to Adolfo Mancilla & Co., with 119 pipes, 20 half pipes and 200 boxes red wine, 100 boxes sati wine, 25 do. brandy, 20 barrels lines, 87 do. oil, 50 boxes pickles, 860 bags grits, 100 bales white paper, 125 brown wrapping do., 400 doubloons.

Sailed, Bremen brig Louise, 275 tons, Piatte, for Antwerp, despatched by Visser, Doetjen & Hughes, with 10644 dry ox and cow hides, 1591 salted do. do., 12,000 horns, 2 boxes merchandize.

American barque Weybesset, 321 tons, J. C. Carter, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 4303 dry ox and cow hides, 1500 salted do. do., 380 bales and 28 serrons wool, 12,000 horns, 109 kegs nails.

British brigantine Balkan, 192 tons, Stonton, for Liverpool, despatched by Dickson & Co., with 8498 salted ox and cow hides, 200 dry do. do. 184 pipes tallow, 36,000 bones, 5 bales horse hair, 1 do. sheep skins, 2 do. wool, 1 do. glass tubes.

Sailed, August 4, Wind N. N. E., at 11, 30 a.m. changed to S., Brazilian brigantine Bella Anita, 144 tons, Gandulfo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Richard Sutton Jun. with 900 quintals jerked beef, 25 barrels chalk, 9 boxes and 6 bales merchandize, 581 arrobas tallow.

No arrivals or sailings, August 5, Wind S. E., fresh, rain.

Arrived, August 6, Wind E., rain, Spanish brig Ferrolano, 130 tons, Santiago Montenegro Villamar, from Ferrol 26th May, to Pedro Alva, in ballast. Passengers 107. Dobloons 210 ounces.

Arrived, August 7, Wind S. E., Swedish brig Cometen, 307 tons, C. P. Quarfolk, from Monte Video, 31st June 25th May, to Freyer Brothers, with 11,175 pieces lumber.

Arrived, August 8, Wind S. E., at 5 38 p. m. changed to S. W., American barque Saint Andrew, 295 tons, Mrg. Donne, Jan from New York 30 May, to Henry J. Ropes, with 500 barrels flour, 597 barrels rice, 100,000 shingles, 12,285 feet oak timber, 58,287 feet pine lumber, 2926 barrels tar, 100 kegs nails, 174 do. white lead, 750 dozens brooms, 360 buckets, 24 boxes turpentine, 100 do. chairs, 19 baskets dates, 10 bales white wax, 122 boxes and 1 package merchandize, 1 box clocks.

Brazilian brig Lezia, 170 tons, Benito Gonzalez Amaro, from Rio Janeiro 10th ult. to Prudencio Silva, with 980 rolls tobacco, 99 pipes brandy, 244 bags coffee, 200 do. farina 178 barrels sugar, 11 boxes and 20 baskets sweetmeats, 25 barrels starch, 190 boxes cigars. 4 do. merchandize.

Sailed, American barque Dragon, 289 tons, Nathaniel Andrew, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier and Co., with 10,800 dry ox and cow hides, 3,303 salted do. do., 1,850 horns.

British barque Santiago, 255 tons, Smith, for New York, despatched by Plowes, Atkinson and Co., with 6,397 dry ox and cow hides, 3,403 salted do. do., 193 hides wool, 0 do. calf skins, 700 dry horse hides, 18,150 horns.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels—

"Rio Grandense"—1432 rolls tobacco, 350 barrels sugar, 100 bags coffee, 1 barrel wine.

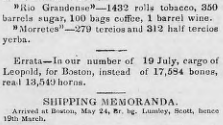
"Morretes"—279 tercios and 312 half tercios yerba.

Errata—In our number of 19 July, cargo of Leopold, for Boston, instead of 17,884 bones, read 13,549 horns.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Boston, May 24, Sr. Sig. Lumley, Scott, hence 19th March.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



FOREIGN AMATEUR RACING SOCIETY.

With Competent Permission of the Government Authorities.

SPRING MEETING.

THURSDAY, October 9, 1851.

At 12 o'clock.

The Sportman's Handicap, value 1000 dollars, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 150 each, half forfeit, for horses the bona fide property of, and ridden by, foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races; the last horse to pay the second's stake. Once round and a distance. 1 mile and ⅛.

At ½ to 1 o'clock, p. m.

The Half-round Handicap, value 1000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 150 dollars each, half forfeit, for horses the bona fide property of, and to be ridden by, foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. The winner of any previous half-round race to carry 7 lbs. extra. Weight 10½ stone. 4 mile and 193 yards.

At 4 past 1 o'clock, p.m.

The Derby, value 2000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 150 dollars each, h. ft. for horses that never ran at any previous meeting, the bona fide property of, and to be ridden by, foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. The last horse to pay the second's stake. Weight 10½ stone. Once round and a distance. 1 mile and ⅛.

At ½ past 2 o'clock, p. m.

The Forrette Plate, value 2000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 200 dollars each, p. p., for all horses entered, and to be ridden by foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. The second horse to save his stake. Winners of any previous races to carry 5 lbs. extra for each race won. Weight 10½ stone. Once and a half round. 1¼ miles and 309 yards.

At ½ past 3 p. m.

The Spring Handicap, value 2000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 150 dollars each, h. ft. for horses the bona fide property of, and to be ridden by, foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. Winners of any previous races to carry 5 lbs. extra, over the handicap weight for each race won. Once round and a distance. 1 mile and ⅛.

At 4 p. m.

The Argentine Plate, value 1000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 100 dollars each, play or pay, for all horses entered, and to be ridden by, subscribers of all denominations. Winners of previous races to carry 5 lbs. extra for each race won. Weight 10½ stone. Once round and a distance. 1 mile and ⅛.

At ½ past 5 p. m.

The Welcome Stakes, value 1000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 each, play or pay, for all horses entered, and to be ridden by subscribers of all denominations. Winners of previous races to carry 5 lbs. extra for each race won. Weight 10½ stone. Once round and a distance, 1 mile and ⅛.

At ½ past 5 p. m.

The Heller Stakter Sweep of 100 dollars each, play or pay, for beaten horses only. Each winner to carry a feather. 2½ furlongs. All horses to be entered immediately after the last race.

In all cases 3 horses to start or the stakes will not be given.

Entrances with entrance money to be sent in to the Secretary, No. 66 Calle Federation, on or before Thursday 25th September, by the responsible owner or person in whose name other horses are entered, giving the mark and names of the horses [and in case of any race having been changed the former one also] and colours of the riders.

Handicaps will be declared on Wednesday 1st October.

Forfeits to be declared on or before Saturday 4th October.

Buenos Ayres, 7th August, 1851.

By Order of the Committee.

MARRIED:

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. H. M. Faulkner, Mr. William Brash, to Catherine, third daughter of James White, Esq., Buenos Ayres.

DIED.

On the 6th inst., Mr. John Thompson, native of Suffolk, aged 67, late of Magdalena and for the last 33 years a resident in this country. His remains were conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery on the 7th accompanied by a respectable concourse of friends.

Shipping List OF Charles R Horne,

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. The very fine fast sailing A. 1. British brig "Watona," 287 tons register, John Wilson, commander, offers a most superior opportunity for passengers, having been expressly fitted up for their conveyance. aug 9.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

Pour le Havre—Le très beau et bien connu Paquebôt de la Ligne,le "Guarani" de 234 tonneaux, commandé par Monsieur P. Lorrain, part sans bantit, espérant, ayant déjà arrêté une grande partie de son chargement. Pour frêt ou passage, on pourra s'adresser à bord du Capitaine Lamiré; avec ses Consignataires Messieurs E. Ochoa & Co., ou avec le Courrier soussigné. jy.19.

For London—The very fast sailing A. 1. British schooner "Caroline," of 160 tons, E. D. Clarke, master, offers the greater part of her cargo now on board, and will be despatched shortly. For the freight of about 2000 salted hides, or equivalent in other cargo; or the passage apply as below. jy.19.

Consignees, Messrs. Parlane, Macalister & Co.

For Liverpool. The well-known A. 1. British brig "Erick" 194 tons, George Whiteway, master, has positively engaged the best part of her cargo and can still admit from one thousand to one thousand five hundred hides or equivalent in tallow and light freight. This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers aug.2.

Consignee Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

For Havana—Passengers only. The remarkably fast sailing and very superior, first class, Spanish barque "Raven Mexico" of 253 tons, Segui, Master, has all her cargo engaged, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. jy.19.

Consignee Don Manuel de Murrieta.

Pour le Havre—Passagers seulement, le très beau et fin voilier trois mâts Français de 308Et, de 296 Tonneaux Neufs, Capitaine Mon. Schmidt, a tout son entier chargement arrêté et a des bons emmanagements pour Passagères. ag.-9.

Consignataire Monsieur Blanc Despouy.

Para Cadiz, Málaga y Barcelona—El bien conocido, de primera clase, bergantin Español Cubano, de 160 toneladas, su Capitan D. B. Martinth, tiene una lugar para cinco ó seis y pocos pasageros, para los que tiene excelentes comodidades.

Para mas informes dirigirse Sr. Martinez é hijos

Para la Havana. Pasagros solamente. La muy hermosa, nueva y de primera marcha, A. 1. Barca Española Ana, de 324 toneladas, su Cap. D. Francisco Oliva y Abaiua, tiene constantemente su cargamento arreglado para ser despachada con brevedad. Sus comodidades para pasageros son de primer orden.

jy. Consignatarios los Sres. E. Ochoa y Co.

For Hamburg. Passengers only. Danish brig "Von Brock," 161 tons register, Jacobsen, Master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast vessel, and offers a favourable opportunity for passengers, having good accommodations. ag.2.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Falmouth. Passengers only. British schooner "Hostilius," 156 tons, J. Bellingham, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer and offers a favourable opportunity to passengers. ag.2. Consignee J. Parravicini, Esq.

For Boston. American brig "Palos," 276 tons, F. Hatch, commander, is now loading and has positively engaged a considerable portion of her cargo, and still can take fifty hides and bales on freight, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. ag.2.

Consignees Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

For Salem. American brigantine "Beaman," 140 tons, Wilkins, master, is a most superior and new vessel, now on her first voyage, and has proved herself a very fast sailer, is a most desireable opportunity for passengers. ag. 2.

Consignee Henry J. Ropes, Esq.

For Havana. Passengers only. The very superior and fast sailing A. 1. British brig "CRIMEA," of 185 tons, John Bailey, Master is a chartered vessel, and will have good despatch—she has excellent accommodations for passengers. jy.

Consigne J. Parravicini, Esq.

For Great Britain. Passengers only. British barque "Chorister," 277 tons register, Thomas Eccles, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and can accommodate passengers very comfortably. ag.2. Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers.

For Freight or Charter.

British brigantine "Betsey," 217 tons register, William Alves, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a very fast sailer and small carrier. ag. 2.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

Oldenburg brig "Jason," 192 tons register, Conrad Paulsen, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and offers a superior opportunity to shippers of cargo, being a small carrier ag.2.

Argentine brig "Mentor," 241 tons register, I. C. Nielsen, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer, and will soon be ready to receive cargo. ag.2.

Consignees Messrs. G. J. Hayes & Co.

For Parnaguà. Passengers only. The very fine fast sailing A. 1. Hamburg barque "Amphitrite," 324 tons register, J. J. Arends, master, will sail for the above destination in all this month, and has superior accommodations for passagers. ag.2

Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For further particulars respecting the above vessels, please apply to their Consignees, or to

Charles R. Horne,

Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle la Reconquista.

Shipping List
OF
John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. British brig
"Matron," A. 1. 387 tons, Wilson, commander, has positively half her cargo engaged, for the remainder please apply to the agents of charterers. ag. 2. Consignees Messrs. John Gair Smith & Co.

For London British barque
"Fortitude," A.1. 351 tons, W. Robertson, master, has all her cargo engaged and can only take passengers, having superior accommodations. jy 26 Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For London. British barque
"Leopard," 300 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, George Shire, master, has all her heavy cargo engaged, and can only take light freight. jy. 26.
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Greez & Co.

For Liverpool. British barque
"Uruguay," 320 tons, Richard Bird Pringle, commander, now on her first voyage (and A. 1. for 15 years, has been built expressly for this trade under the inspection of her present commander, and is not surpassed by any merchant vessel afloat. She has splendid accommodations for passengers having been fitted in a style equal to the European steamers. ag2. Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Brothers.

For Liverpool British barque
"Isabella," A.1., 221 tons, Grimsditch, master, has only room for light freight and passengers. jy.5.
Consignee James Duncan Esquire.

For Liverpool. British barque
"Martha Shallcross, A. 1., 375 tons, Conker, master, has all her cargo engaged, and can only take passengers, having superior accommodations for them.
Consignee Samuel Moore. ag.2.

For Liverpool. British barque
"Ferro," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 293 tons, John Scott, master, has the larger part of her cargo engaged, and has still room for a few tons of salted hides. ag. 2.
Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth.
British barque Clio, A.1. 334 tons, P. Grouchy, master, has only room for passengers, her accommodations are very good. jy. 5.
Consignees Messrs. Edward Lamb & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
British brigantine "Ayra," A. 1. 175 tons, John Gowning, master, will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel, her accommodations for passengers are very superior.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
Swedish brig "Brilliant," A. 1., 200 tons, S. P. Welkstrom, master, will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel, her accommodations are very superior. jy. 26
Consignee Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
Danish brig "Fides," A. 1. 130 tons, S. E. Kreg, master, will have quick despatch, she has very good accommodations for passengers. jy. 26.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
Hanoverian schooner "Anna," A. 1. 193 tons, Schaffelan, master, is a chartered vessel, her accommodations are very good. jy. 26.
Consignees Messrs. Treussein & Co.

For Antwerp. British brig
"D AUNTLESS," A. 1, 218 tons, Hall, master, has all her cargo engaged, she has splendid accommodations for passengers. jy. 26.
Consignees Messrs J. Gait Smith & Co.

For Antwerp. British brig
"Royal Exchange," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 234 tons, David Todd, master, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged, and can only take two thousand dry hides on freight. jy. 30
Consignee A. Lezica, Esq.

For Marseilles and Ports in the
Mediterranean, Sardinian brig "Achilles," first class, 223 tons, J. B. Borzoni, master, will be ready in a few days to take in cargo aug. 9
Consignee Henry Solanet, Esq.

For the Havana. Danish brig-
antine Cecilia Maria, A. 1. 183 tons, Thomsen, master, has only room for passengers. jy.5.
Consignees Messrs. Treussin & Co.

For Valparaiso and San Francisco,
California. French brigantine "Theodore Pauline," A.1., on her first voyage, 199 tons, J. Coudé, master, will take cargo and passengers for the above ports, her cabin and between decks are very well adapted to carry passengers comfortably, and the Captain promises a liberal treatment. aug 9.
Consignee Manuel Arrotea, Esq.

For New York. American
barque Undine, A. 1. 253 tons, Lewin, master, has three fourths of her cargo engaged and can still take dry hides and balas. aug 9.
Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's, have good accommodations for passengers and are in every respect, most desireable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30, Calle Reconquista.

Mr. Eugene Flood, late of the Royal College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth, has the honor to inform the Public, that he has entered into arrangements with the President of the Republican Federal College for the opening of an English School in said College, and he begs leave to assure those who may honor him with their support, that no care or attention on his part shall be wanting to impart a sound, practical, liberal mercantile and scientific education.

This class will embrace the following course of studies—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Euclid's Elements, History, Mensuration, Eagineering, Algebra, Trigonometry (plane and spherical) Conic Sections, Mechanics, Electricity, Galvanism, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Hydraulics, Optics.

Hours of attendance from 10 to 2. Terms 40 dollars per month, payable in advance. j27.

Children's Boots and Shoes.

Just received by the last arrivals from England and France, for Sale at D. Fleming's, No. 17, Calle Buenos Ayres a varied assortment of Children's gaiter boots and patent seakskin shoes, with straps suited for the present season. jy 26—4 c.

In the Library, Perú Street, No. 13, Jus received. Whittaker's Arithmetic—do. English Grammar—do. Modern Geography.—Walkingame's Arithmetic—Campbell's Reading Book—Mavor's Spelling Book, and the Book of Common Prayer, &c. a 2—4p.

Shipping List
OF
Richard Sutton, Jun.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For New York. Passengers
only—American barque "Baltic" 300 tons, W. C. Duterbridge, commander, has superior accommodations for passengers. ag. 2.
Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

For New York. Passengers
only. Lubeck barque Alma, 300 tons, Capt. P. H. D Bramsteds, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will meet quick dispatch. ag. 2.
Consignees Messrs. F. E. Hatchfield Sons.

For New York. Passengers
only. British barque "Advice," 230 tons register, Thomas Gray, commander, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch. ag. 2.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For New York. Sardinian brig
"Conception," 146 tons, Capt. Ferraro, has part of her cargo engaged, and can still take dry hides and balas. sg. 2.
Consignee Joseph Negrotto, Esq.

For Boston. American brig
"Falco," 276 tons, Capt. F. Hatch, has a considerable part of her cargo engaged, and can still take about 100 bales, or its equivalent. ag. 2.
Consignees Messrs. Samuel B. Hale & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
Passengers only. Sardinian brigantine "Catterina," 145 tons, J. B. Dodero, master, has excellent accommodation for passengers.
Consignee J. Capelle, Esq.

For Marseilles and Genoa.
Sardinian brig "Antonietta," 289 tons register, Capt. Ojesso, is now loading for the above destinations, and can admit cargo and passengers, having excellent accomodations forthe latter. ag.—2.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Genoa. Sardinian polacre
"Pachette Felice," 165 tons, Villar, master, can admit bales and dry hides on freight. ag. 2.
Consignees Messrs. A. Manzilla & Co

For Rio Janeiro. Passengers
only; Brazilian polacre Condor, 188 tons, Capt. Costa, has superior accommodations for passengers. ag. 2

For Rio Janeiro. Brazilian
schooner "Bella Jovita," Acuña, master, can admit only 2000 quintals beef, or its equivalent on freight. ag 2.

For Hamburg. Passengers only.
Danish brig "Vou Brock," 180 tons, Jacobsen, master, has all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers. ag. 2.

For freight or Charter.
Sardinian barque "Speranza," 202 tons, Capt. Scotto, is a small carrier and fast sailer. ag. 2

For Freight or Charter.
Argentine brig "Mentor," 240 tons, Capt. Nielsen, well known in this trade. ag. 2.

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No. 14 Calle La Reconquista.

Notice. Mr. Augustus Powell begs to inform his friends and the public that his School is still continued at No. 70, Calle Reconquista. Mr. P. takes this opportunity of thanking those friends who have hitherto supported him, and begs to assure them and the public that every attention will be paid to any pupils entrusted to his care, both as regards their moral as well as intellectual improvement. N. B. An evening school Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from half-past 6 till half past. 8 for adults. j. 26—4c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GEORGE TEMPERLEY,
Clothier—Hatter—Hosier —Glover—& Outfitter—

Calle de la Merced No. 62.

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received per barque "GUARANI," from France, a complete and select assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing of every description, consisting of Paletos, Frock and Overcoats in every variety of style, of price and quality; a beautiful assortment of French Casimeres and Trowsering, Vestings, Cravats, Stocks and Opera Ties, Gloves, Braces, a large assortment of Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Hosiery, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Fancy Walking Sticks, a stock of superfine Cloths, Gentlemen's French Silk Hats, Beaver do., and Cloth Caps of the last fashions, Patent Leather Shoes and Botines, Cloth and Prunela do. Gentlemen's own materials made up in the best style and on the most favourable terms.

One price asked and no abatement. a26—c. o.

Calle Representantes, No. 114.
Embroideries and Laces of every description are washed and prepared like new. aug. 3—7p.

Archivo Americano, edited by Don Pedro Angelis. For sale, a fie complete, old and new series, in English, French and Spanish; will be given very cheap. Apply at the Bookstore, No. 84, Calle Merced. aug 3—4 p.

For Sale, 2 steam boilers of small size with iron vats all complete and suitable for a small colorfero.

A iron water tanks will contain about 16 pipes each.

1 small sugar mill for grinding by hand.

1 do. indigo do. do.

Whose power in perfect order.

50 dozens candle moulds of best quality, and a small hydraulic press with the corresponding apparatus having been used in a candle factory.

For any of the above articles please apply at the leather store, of Messrs. Thomas Wire & Co., Calle Piedad No. 115.

Where also may be found a complete assortment of leathers for boot and shoe makers, coach-makers and saddlers, at the lowest market prices. J. 21.—c. o.

Pour Bordeaux. Le très beau et fin voiler trois mats Le "Lion" de 350 tonneaux capitaine E. Bonnet, ayant la plus grande partie de son chargement contraté partira dans le courant de la semaine prochaine recevoir quelques cars et balles, et offre toutes les commodités necessaires et agreables pour les personnes qui desireraient prendre passage a bord. S'adresser pour plus de renseignements et pour traiter au capitaine à l'Hotel de Paris ou 25 de May, au sud.
Consignataires Vivar et Billinghurst Rne Sta. Rosa no. 26. jy.—ec.

For Sale, as the present owner has no further use for it, a strong English Dray, for one or two horses, made expressly to order for this country of the very best materials and workmanship and complete with harness. The above has been only 8 months built and 6 or 8 times used here, consequently will be very easy any person requiring such an article will please apply to David Sutton, Saddler, Calle Piedad No. 141 and 143 who will treat with a purchaser. J. 19.—4c.

Want Situations—A young married couple wish to obtain situations in an English family as cook and steward good references can be given. Apply at no. 59 Calle Moyo j26—3c.

Port Wine, for sale in whole, half, quarter pipes and boxes, also dry cherries at reasonable prices. No. 68 Calle Santa Rosa (formerly Universidad.)
J. 19.—6c.

Furnished rooms and Board No. 6 Piedad. Gentlemen can be accomodated with furnished rooms and board by applying at No. 6 Calle Piedad half a square from the Alameda. J. 12—6 p.

37½
CALLE DE LA VICTORIA.

T. C. HELSBY, in acknowledging the liberal and long continued patronage he has enjoyed in the exercise of his art, desires to inform his friends and the public of this city, that according to a plan supplied at his request by one of the first Daguerrean Artists in the United States he has erected on the Azotea of his premises a new and complete CABINET for taking Daguerreotype LIKENESSES, with such improved appliances and increased accommodation as cannot fail to augment his reputation for producing the best Daguerreotypes by securing to his visitors the most satisfactory results.

Among the superiorities of his present establishment may be enumerated—greater celerity in the operation—which rarely exceeds 20 seconds and sometimes not more than 10,—thereby obviating the unpleasantness of a long sitting, and is more particularly an advantage in taking children's,—a better light for taking groups,—the capability of taking good pictures in rainy weather,—and a private room for sitters by means of which they are not liable to be incommoded by the entrance of strangers.

The *judicious application* of *colour* forms a prominent feature in the excellencies of the HELSBY Daguerreotype.—

In requesting the attention of the public to his NEW ENTRANCE, T. C. HELSBY would respectfully suggest the propriety of discrimination.

The best indications by which to distinguish T. C. HELSBY'S PRESENT ENTRANCE are a large white marble slab (with spectacles) and THE SUPPRESSION OF LIKENESSES AT THE STREET DOOR —T. C. HELBSY having substituted samples of his frames and cases for *public* exhibition confining *genuine specimens of his production* for private examination at his—

ROOMS
CALLE DE LA VICTORIA
37½.
a.26—co.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 16 feet, *Barque*, pay 43 Spanish dollars, 14f. 9.50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 80; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 109 Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 113 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 112 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. (In palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. each entrance. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or using her own, to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 dols.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 24 inst. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names.	Consignees.	Tons.	Destination
	NATIONAL			
June 20	Sg. San Pio, Prieto	E. Ochoa & Co.	160	Rio Jno.
July 14	Bg. Paulista, Viale	J. C. Meyrelles	126	
" 24	Bg. Mentor, Nielsen	O. J. Hayes & Co.	241	
	BRITISH			
May 5	Sch. Caroline, Clark	Parlane, Macalister	159	Darlm'th
" 10	Bk. Santiago, Smith	Flowes, Atkinson	255	N. York.
" 16	Bg. General Belgrano, Patterson	Zimmermann & Co.	267	London.
" 28	Sch. Isaeltie, Bailey	Parlane, Macalister	159	Lpool.
June 2	Bgn. Ballona, Stoupe	Richson & Co.	202	Lpool.
" 10	Bk. Martha Shallcross, Conker	Samuel Hesse	313	Lpool.
" 12	Bk. Thomas Parker, Bowers	Freyer Brothers	324	London
" 14	Brig Crimea, Bracy	J. N. Bieber & Co.	184	Havana
" 16	Bk. Uruguay, Pringle	John Gait Smith	320	Antwerp
" 18	Sch. Clio, Gronchy	E. Lumb & Co.	216	Falm'th.
" 19	Bk. Isabella, Grimsditch	James Duncan	221	Lpool.
July 6	Bk. Advice, Gray	Bayley Brothers	230	N. York.
" 11	Sgn. Arsh, Gowing	J. N. Bieber & Co.	175	Falm'th.
" 8	Bk. Leopard, Shire	Nicholson Green	300	London.
" 14	Sch. Boutius, Bellingham	J. Parravicini	154	Falm'th
" 14	Bg. Harmony, Wood	Nicholson Green	297	Liverpool.
" 14	Bk. Ferro, Scott	J. Best & Brothers	293	Lpool.
" 14	Bk. Flash, Rowe	J. Best & Brothers	193	Lpool.
" 19	Bgn. Bersey, Allen	Nicholson, Green	237	
" 20	Bk. Uruguay, Pringle	J. Best & Brothers	320	Lpool.
" 20	Bk. Christier, Richards	Hughes Brothers	277	England
" 21	Bg. Royal Exchange, Todd	James Duncan	234	Liverpool
" 22	Bk. Argentina, Patterson	Parlane, Macalister	46	Lpool.
" 24	Bk. Kyle, Paldy	Simonsuria, Llambi	332	Gr. Britain
	AMERICAN			
May 8	Bg. Sutton, Lefavour	O. J. Hayes & Co.	200	N. York
June 8	Sk. Baltic, Duke bulge	Zimmermann, & Co.	302	N. York.
" 8	Bk. Wythcost, Carlton	Zimmermann & Co.	307	London.
July 13	Bk. Dragon, An-rew	Zimmermann & Co.	289	Boston
" 14	Bk. Alton Barnes, Pierce	J. J. Hayes & Co.	240	
" 15	Sg. Palos, Hatch	Samuel B Hale	276	Sisbin.
" 19	Sgn. Hunter, Hunter	Henry Palmer	185	Salem.
" 21	Bk. Undine, Lewin	Z. mmermann & Co.	253	
	FRENCH			
April 16	Brig Jumelles, Baron	D. Calvo & Son.	179	Havre
June 3	Sp. Lion, Bonnet	Wardell & Mason	332	Bordeaux
" 13	Bk. José, Schmidt	Rios Despony	206	Havre.
July 12	Bk. Virtue, Bonnet	Nicholson & Co.	220	
" 14	Bk. Guarani, Lerche	E. Ochoa & Co.	324	Havre.
" 21	Bgn. Heureuse Pauline, Bergeire	Manuel Arrotea	199	
	SPANISH			
June 5	Bk. Joven Mariana, Segui	Manuel Murietta	253	Havana.
" 8	Pol. Buenaventura, Ferrer	Ig. Ochoa & Co.	245	Havana
" 8	Sg. Carupe, Aurich	Martinez & Sons	180	Barcelon
" 13	Bg. Andante, Mayorda	Zimmrin & Co.	160	Sisbin.
" 14	Pol. Sc. Ana, Arbona	E. Ochoa & Co.	297	Havana.
July 1	Bk. Dos Amigos, Gorordo	Francisco Berdier	259	Coruna
" 6	Bk. Urnia, Ibarra	E. Ochoa & Co.	302	Havana.
" 18	Bk. Loma, Orello	Zumarán & Co.	338	Cadiz.
" 18	Bk. Joven, Mestres	Silmunio Soriano	193	Barcelon
" 19	Bk. Amable Rosa, Forrer	E. Ochoa & Co.	235	Barcelon
" 21	Bk. Constitucion, Ferrer	Ig. Ochoa & Co.	245	Havana.
" 24	Bg. Restaurador, Godoy	J. C. Meyrelles	197	Havana.
" 25	Bg. Julia, Costa	Zumarán & Co.	202	Havana.
" 30	Sch. Draka, Austrich	Martinez & Sons	100	
	SARDINIAN.			
April 19	Bg. Antonetta, Ogliano	D. Calvo & Sons	281	G. d. Mad
June 8	Sch. Catterina, Dodero	Jacinto Capelle	144	Falm'th.
" 10	Bk. Vittorina, Vanone	J. Capelle	253	Corsica
" 19	Pol. Bk. Correbo II, Serra	José Aregno	258	Genoa.
July 13	Bk. S. Giuseppe, Ferrero	Ig. Ochoa & Co.	302	
" 14	Pol. Elisio, Versallo	Freyer Brothers	163	Genoa
" 15	Pol. Concepcion, Ferraro	José Negrotto & Co.	156	N. York.
" 17	Pol. Pache to Felice, Villa	A. Manzilla & Co.	165	
" 21	Bk. Adamo, Poggio	Nicolás & Co.	302	
" 21	Pol. Pebo, Ouaggio	J. Negrotto & Co.	156	
" 30	Bg. Achilles, Borzoni	Henry Palmer	223	Marseill.
Aug. 1	Pol. Nina, Reforzo	Pinaglio, Pietrasanta	169	
	BRAZILIAN			
May 28	Pol. Condor, Costa	To order	188	Rio Jno.
June 8	Sgn. Bella Anita, Serafino	To order	144	Brazil.
July 22	Bg. Carifonia, Oliveira	J. M. Sousa	194	
" 27	Sch. Bella Jovita, Acuña	Z. Hunter	193	
" 30	Bgn. Rio Grandense, Carlin	J. C. Meyrelles	105	
	HAMBURG.			
July 21	Bk. Amphitrite, Arends	Otto, Rothenthal	324	Parigua.
	PORTUGUESE.			
July 22	Bk. Amizonas, Repetto	J. C. Meyrelles	298	
	ROMAN.			
July 31	Bgn. Mercies, Bolos	A. van Praet	122	
	BREMEN.			
May 7	Bg. Louise, Flatte	Visser, Doeijonk & Co.	275	Antwerp
	OLDENBURG.			
July 22	Bg. Jason, Panlsen	To order	132	
	DANISH			
June 6	Bgtn. Cecilia Maria, Thomsen	Treussein & Co.	180	Havana
July 13	Bg. Von Brock, Jacobsen	Freyer Brothers	181	Falm'th.
" 13	Bg. Fides, Krog	Bunger, Bornefeld & Co.	130	Falm'th.
" 24	Bg. Ocean, Jensen	Freyer Brothers	190	N. York.
	TUSCAN.			
July 14	Pol. Romulo, Sheppard	A. Manzilla & Co.	130	
	LUBECK.			
July 13	Bk. Alma, Bramstedt	Hartenfelds Sons	360	N. York.
	SWEDISH.			
July 14	Bg. Brilliant, Wikstrom	J. N. Bieber & Co.	200	Falm'th.
	HANOVERIAN.			
July 19	Schn. Anna, Schoffelen	Treussein & Co.	122	Falm'th.
	RUSSIAN.			
April 10	Bg. Plata, Bearing	Becher, Preuss & Co.	242	Cont'nt.

VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dedilot.

William Daws, Furnishing Undertaker,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he continues carrying on the Undertaking business in all its branches, having a fine assortment of mahogany, lead and pine coffins, always on hand.—Any person who should require any of the above articles, will meet with every attention and quick despatch, on the most reasonable terms, by calling or sending their orders to No. 70bis, Calle de Reconquista, formerly Paz.

N. B.—Persian Blinds made to order, and old ones repaired and painted to look like new at the above establishment. jy. 26—4c

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George Thomas, Responsible Editor